PEDAGOGICAL METHODS OF DEVELOPING LEGAL CULTURE IN STUDENTS

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Abstract
Legal education is a pedagogical process aimed at the formation of skills and competencies in the organization of legal activity on the basis of theoretical and legal knowledge acquired by the person, the determination of positive legal qualities and the formation of legal culture. Legal education and upbringing are interrelated and dialectical in nature, and are a guarantee of the formation of a person's legal culture. Legal education plays a special role in the organization of civic education among students.
The article discusses the methods of developing legal culture among students of higher education institutions.

Keywords: legal culture, higher education, lesson, lecture, education, student.

Introduction

There are certain organizational forms of training at all stages of continuous education. In particular, the higher education system also has its own forms of education. These include: lectures, seminars and master classes, participation in public lectures by department teachers.

In the case, the lecture has been lucked by both the Move and the Formation of the Service of the Social Revolutionary . The lecture makes the student understand the essence of science, think freely, think about science. The lecture should be read in such a way that, under its influence, students develop ideas about the subject, its purpose and future, the foundations of scientific beliefs enions, ideas and national ideology. To do this, the teacher must enrich the content of each lecture with science news. Lectures are only effective if they are based on positive cooperation. For this purpose, one of the ways to effectively carry out both educational and pedagogical tasks in the lecture process is to establish friendly, active relationships between teachers and students. In addition, the effective result of a lesson and lecture also depends on how much the mental states of students are taken into account in the educational process. Therefore, for the effective organization of training, the use of lessons, lectures and other forms in the educational process, the pedagogical skill of the teacher is undoubtedly necessary, pedagogical culture, thorough knowledge of your subject and the ability to find a common language with students.

Literature review

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan conducted a number of scientific studies on the issue of education. The scope of pedagogical research has expanded. G. Makhmutov [1], one of the scientists of our country, substantiates in his scientific views the laws of teaching and upbringing of students, as well as ways of effectively influencing the consciousness of increasingly common in the formation of political and moral qualities. Shodmonova [2] conducted research on the development of students' independent thinking in the educational process, Murmonova O. [3] on the formation of a spiritual culture of youth.

Also, Sh.E.Kurbanov [4], Sh.Madzhidova [5], Z.Solieva [6], B.Khojaev [7] in their studies based on the reforms carried out in the country are highly intelligent, socially active, enterprising, spiritual and moral, Conducted research on the problem of training the younger generation capable of becoming fully mature, high-potential specialists. Also A.Rejaboev [8], D.Ruzieva [9], M.Mamajonov [10], O.Dzhamoldinova [11], A.Isimova [12], S.Juraeva [13], B.Shermykhammadov [14] also conducted scientific research. Issues such as the formation of a culture of healthy lifestyle and patriotism among students, ways to increase the activity of youth and their spiritual and moral education were covered, development of social and pedagogical abilities.

Research Methodology

Legal education and upbringing play a key role in the development of legal awareness and legal culture of students. Today, as a result of the use of modern pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process of higher school, educational materials are divided into two types. This is a set of traditional and non-traditional educational materials of the new generation.

Traditional teaching materials include textbooks, manuals, guides, didactic handouts and visual aids used in the education system. In addition to traditional materials, new teaching and methodological materials may include electronic publications, electronic dictionaries, electronic textbooks, electronic posters, methods based on modern information and pedagogical technologies, teaching materials created using interactive methods, multimedia resources, information from the Internet. At the same time, the need for educational and methodological materials of a new generation is growing, while the value of the set of traditional educational materials is not decreasing is shaking. Based on research conducted over the past period, it should be noted that traditional education remains one of the main models of education.

A traditional lesson is designed for a certain period of time, in which the learning process is more teacher-oriented and represents an educational structure y, consisting of the stages of introduction, topic disclosure, consolidation and completion [15]. Teachers today need to develop active members of society, fully mature and fully aware of the demands of the times. From research we can see that the level of mastery of students has increased as a result of the enrichment of interactive methods that activate students' goals, various use of modern pedagogical and information technologies while maintaining the traditional form of teaching. To do this, it is necessary to competently organize the educational process and increase the

interest of students on the part of the teacher, constantly encourage their active participation in the educational process. It is also necessary to divide the educational material into small parts, highlight their content, effectively use lesson technologies such as SWOT analysis, summary method, this method of concepts, to encourage students to work independently in practical classes, and also to use different assessment methods.

Lessons on the basics of legal culture and legal education in an interactive form differ from regular lessons in the following features:

1. Clear achievement of the set goal.

2. Use of new methods in transferring new knowledge.

3. Independent activity of students in the lesson and in the process of independent study is fully ensured.

4. Assessment of knowledge, skills and competencies is carried out under full computer control.

5. There has been a sharp increase in students' legal literacy.

Method comes from the Greek word metodos, which means to apply, direct, scientifically substantiate, while methodology, like the Greek word, means to find, look for a new way of explanation [16].

Methodologists describe the science of methodology in different ways, but it can be recognized that the general essence of the definitions is close to each other.

Methodology is a set of methods and ways of performing work in accordance with the goal. (Definition 1).

The methodology consists of a set of recommendations for organizing and conducting the educational process. (Definition 2).

Methodology is the study of the laws of teaching certain academic disciplines. For example, the methodology of languages is divided into separate methods, such as the method of arithmetic. (Definition 3).

A methodology is a set of measures that update the professional activity of a teacher and guarantee the final result in education. Explores the laws of teaching academic subjects. (Definition 4).

It is necessary to understand the difference between methodology and pedagogical technology and be able to effectively use both in practice. Some of the differences between them are as follows. There are three types of teaching methods.

1. Traditional method.

2. Non-traditional method.

3. General method of teaching.

"In fact, it is almost a miracle that modern methods of education have not yet stifled the absolutely sacred curiosity, for it requires above all freedom, in addition to the stimulation of the tender sprout (that is, curiosity), otherwise it will undoubtedly disappear" (A. Einstein).

This means that teaching methods may not allow enough freedom for curiosity. Pedagogical technology, on the contrary, is aimed at the comprehensive development of the student's curiosity. Technologies reflect more procedural, quantitative and computational components. Purpose, content, quality are largely expressed in methodologies. Technology differs from

methodology in its vitality, stability of results and the absence of many "ifs" (is the teacher talented, are the students talented, are the parents good? whether and so on).　　That is, the technology differs from a very individual method in that it can be recreated and applied by all trained specialists.

A method is a way, method or appearance of an action. In this case, the path of action is the path chosen in accordance with the intended purpose from several methods that can be used for the activity that is needed we can do it. For example, methods of teaching literacy: learning in the family, learning at school, learning in kindergarten, learning with the help of a teacher, learning with the help of books, computers, new benefits and so on. A similar approach can be used to teach similar numerical and arithmetic operations. To perform an action using these methods, different methods are used.

Method - what is it? This is the order in which something, an event, a process occurs. Pedagogical technology is distinguished by the fact that it is associated with the learning process, that is, the activity of the teacher, student, his means, methods and forms. Technology of legal education is a pedagogical direction that explores the most optimal ways and effective means of achieving educational goals and the basis of a technological approach to the process of teaching legal science and reveals patterns. That is, an orderly set of the most convenient methods and means of communication, information, training and management, ensuring guaranteed achievement of the educational goal and desired results, given in current conditions and in a timely manner. The technology provides targeted, process, quantitative and planned components, the hallmarks of which are repetition and full description o the result of the training. In methodology, the set of methods and means of teaching becomes more individualized. This depends on the temperament and qualifications of the teacher's personality. At all stages of continuous legal education, there are certain organizational forms of legal education, including a narrative part of the topic and stages fastenings.

In the system of legal education, acquiring new knowledge is both a method and a form of the educational process. It serves to teach students the basics of science orally, organically and systematically. As a result, he understands the essence of science and directs them to free thinking. Development of legal thinking of students on the basis of the live speech of the teacher, under the influence of which students form different views on the subject, the foundations of scientific beliefs, th and legal ideology. To do this, the teacher must enrich the content of each topic with scientific news and news of social life. The work of a teacher in legal education is effective only when it is organized on the basis of positive cooperation. At the same time, it is important to establish friendly, active relationships between the teacher and students in the educational process. In addition, the effective result of the lesson depends on how much the mental state of the teacher and students is taken into account in the learning process.

Analysis and results

The technological approach to teaching legal science depends on the technological culture of the teacher and the set of technological knowledge and skills. It is important to know how to plan learning outcomes in the form of goal setting, how to design the learning process and how

to evaluate the results of learning activities. The goal must be achieved by the subjects of education at the end of the activity as a product of an important direction in the form of an expected model of the result. Goal setting is a key factor in technology, including the design of pedagogical technology, design and organization of the educational process. The main content of the technological approach to teaching legal sciences and improving legal culture is the management of the pedagogical process, effective methods of ideas: non-traditional methods, modern pedagogical technologies, the use of interactive methods, the development of innovative features of teaching. In this process, it is important to prepare a clear project, systemic, conceptual, managerial, to achieve an effective result, pay attention to the subject of study. So, in logical approach to teaching science in legal education:

- The goals of legal education are defined. That is, the tasks of legal education are described in detail, clearly formulated and expressed in the form of expected learning results and pedagogical tasks;

- the most optimal ways and means of achieving the goals of legal education are selected. That is, methods and means of communication, information and management are selected in such a way as to form a learning model that guarantees the achievement of educational goals in given conditions and time in the complex;

- The process of legal education will be expanded as much as possible. That is, the process of legal education is brought into a single system, a chain of pedagogical and educational actions is gradually fixed;

The process of legal education is fully manageable. That is, sequential actions: design, forecasting, evaluation, analysis provide an effective result.

Conclusion/ Recommendations

In conclusion, for the effective organization of legal education, it is important that the teacher has pedagogical skills, pedagogical culture, and thorough knowledge m of the subject and the ability to find points of contact with students. Based on the content of the technological approach, legal education in the development of legal culture, in contrast to traditional education, relies on:

1. Conceptual foundations - a systematic approach to personally oriented education and training, the centrality of the individual educational process, as well as humanity and freedom of communication, taking into account the general level of intellectual development and mastery of science, the ability of students to apply knowledge; identify problems, find their solutions, teach students to research, creatively approach this or that issue;

2. The role and task of the teacher is to be an equal subject of the educational process, to carry out independent educational activities, to justify that knowledge is means of solving personal problems, finding out why he made a mistake;

3. The role and responsibilities of the teacher are to be the organizer of students' independent learning activities, to be their responsible advisor and assistant, and to control in a timely manner only control of knowledge, skills, abilities of students, but also possible deviations;

4. Teaching methods - look for problems, focus on applying knowledge in practice, create problem situations, choose active teaching methods based on creative research promotion of active learning activities;

5. Educational means - along with traditional means - the use of information technologies, the use of educational materials for independent study existing knowledge;

6. Forms of organization of learning - goal setting, focus on achieving goals, design and planning of pedagogical activities. At the same time, develop the content and structure of educational activities, develop students' desire for independence, direct them to independent learning, teach them to demonstrate knowledge, apply your knowledge, be able to express it. Evaluate the overall result and analyze joint work with the student, analyzing the achievement of expected results or partial achievement.

The role of modern pedagogical technologies and information and communication technologies in the development of legal culture among higher school students is invaluable. After all, their effective use enriches topics with additional information. Students are in the process of rapid development of mental abilities, which are the basis for increasing their intellectual potential.

Also:

- the student's motivation to understand the educational material increases due to the fact that the learning process becomes interesting and effective;

 -increases the ability to work independently and self-control;

 - ensures the effectiveness of training and skill of each student;

- general active development is achieved through the development of a student's thinking, sense of knowledge, desire for a goal, spiritual imagination;

- active work of all students in the lesson is ensured.

During the training, special attention should be paid to the above aspects in order to develop the legal culture of students.

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